

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1855.

NO. 274.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
Every afternoon at two o'clock, except on Sundays.  
TERMS.

Per week	10 cents
Per annum, payable quarterly	\$5.00
Mail subscribers, per annum, in advance	15.00
Advertisements inserted in the Evening Bulletin upon the usual terms.	50 cents
Advertisements transferable from the Louisville Daily Journal at half price.	

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES, PAYABLE  
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

1 copy, per year	\$1.00
Six copies, do	5.00
20 do, do	15.00
And each additional copy	.75 cents.
Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the usual terms.	50 cents

Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly Journal at half price.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855.

THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT—COOLING OFF—GHOSTS—DRIVING FOOLS AWAY—EXCRESSES, &c.—It seems that the editor of the Democrat has so far cooled off that he can now talk to us from his own office, instead of calling at ours and then putting off in such a hurry as not to allow us reasonable time for a cosy little tête-à-tête with him. Well, we thought the cooling process had set in with him, and we are rather gratified to find we were not mistaken. We hope that when he left our premises so suddenly, he was in time for his business in the country, which was so pressing that he could not observe even his characteristic politeness.

The editor professes to think that we behold ghosts every night. If we do, they are ghosts that come to us bland and smiling, and seem glad to see us, and to bless us for deeds done to them in their lives. If the editor had chanced to be made a ghost by the Irish shots fired at him in the Eighth Ward, we have no doubt that the spectre would now be coming to us every night, not white and trembling with deadly rage, like its prototype, and carrying its hand in its breeches pocket, with its buggy standing at our door to carry it off, but wearing a sorrowful and repentant visage, and begging our pardon for all its brood of offences against us. We have our ghosts, and we enjoy their society, and he unquestionably has his—that is, if he has a conscience; and his are the victims of the 6th inst., shrieking horribly in his ears, and making his hair stand on end “like quills upon the fretful porcupine.” Good heavens! we wouldn’t swap ghosts with him for all the world. Why, his bloody conscience even imparts the hue of blood to his hair and beard! He says that “misery loves company,” but God knows that such company, as his soul is doomed to entertain, makes misery more miserable. We half think he should be sentenced by public opinion to wear outside of his bosom, while walking the streets, a printed or written catalogue of the victims of “bloody Monday”—it would only be wearing outside what he is already destined to wear inside.

Our neighbor says we ought to be driven away from here. If he thinks so, perhaps he had better undertake the job. If he needs help, let him say how many fellows he wants. Not more than fifty, we hope. He intimates a willingness that we should extract the bullet, which he now more than half admits was lodged in a certain portion of his person by his Irish friends on bloody Monday. We positively decline. We were forced by him the other day to contemplate the exceedingly disagreeable necessity of trying a little surgery upon him, but we must say that it was an operation quite opposite to that of extracting bullets. Besides, if he has a little lead in the part designated, probably it had better remain there, for he has any quantity of that metal in his head, and, by means of some in the other extremity, he can have a well-balanced body, even though he has a very ill-balanced mind.

Another hint which we think worth giving our readers, on account of its bearing upon the unsettled question of superiority between dwarf and standard pears for cultivation, is that to be gleaned from the committee’s report of their examination of Mr. Brooks’s orchard of standard pears. This orchard had been planted partly in melons and partly in strawberries; it contains many of the best fruits, and, with the exception of slight attacks of pear blight, was in a most vigorous condition. The fruits of the Seckel, Bosc Box, Winter Nellis, and many other sorts were very fine, and Bartlett? were something superior to any specimens of that variety ever seen in this country before the present season; fruits 10½ inches were once displayed in the West some two years ago, but this large size was claimed in that case, we understand, as the result of the system of dwarfing. The committee measured two gathered from Mr. Brooks’s tree (and many others were as large) which measured respectively 10½ inches and 11 inches.

LOUISIANA.—As an instance of the pressing times in North Louisiana, occasioned by the long continued low stage of water in the Red and Ouachita Rivers, says the Harrisonburg Independent, there may be seen at any time; wagons laden with cotton from the parishes of Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, and many other of the parishes in the northern part of the State, Some of these have trudged a distance of over a hundred miles, to reach this, their nearest shipping point. They carry back with them whatever of the necessities of life they may want. We conceive it to be a case of great necessity when men are compelled to haul their cotton distances between eighty and a hundred and fifty miles, over rough roads and under the heat of an almost fervid sun, especially those who have always been accustomed to having river navigation within a few miles of their own doors.

We learn from Dr. W. Lee White that the Louisville City Directory is now in course of publication. This is a work in which our citizens should feel deeply interested.

KENTUCKY ELECTION RETURNS.—We give this morning the official returns from nine Congressional districts and a full list of the members elected to the Legislature. The full official vote cast for Governor and for candidates for Congress in the sixth district have not yet been received. As soon as they come we will publish them also.

We have the official vote from 99 counties, which stand—Moorhead 69,428, Clarke 63,491.

Moorhead’s majority 5,937. The remaining four counties to be heard from (Letcher, Perry,

Floyd, and Johnson) are reported to have given Clarke an aggregate majority of over 1,575.

If this is correct, Moorhead’s majority would be about 4,400.

The Cincinnati police made a descent on the German Theater on Sunday evening and carried the whole company, including Mad. Thibaut, who were performing an opera to a crowded audience.

We learn from Dr. White, of the Detective, that the Farmers’ Bank at Knoxville has failed.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Saturday last was a day of mutual congratulation and honest pride among the friends of this society. They had reason to be proud of the display spread upon their tables—to be proud of their success in drawing out a concourse of visitors worthy of the display set before them—a crowd, which, to say nothing of those among it belonging to the sterner sex, comprised an array of fashion, beauty, and intelligence whose charming presence and approving smiles would have done honor to any cause under the sun.

After the early morning of Saturday the temperature was pleasant in the extreme—just too cool to allow the use of the fan, so that visitors had nothing to do but enjoy the pleasures set before them; and we really thought that we never had seen so large an assembly together who appeared to be in a better humor with each other and with the rest of the world.

There were very few features in this display to distinguish it from the latest of its predecessors which we have reported. One of its most noteworthy characteristics we thought belonged to the contributions of peaches; quite a number of the samples were very good and so nearly alike that, in the absence of cards, one might have thought them all from the same tree. This we consider unmistakable evidence of progress in the science and art of cultivation.

In other branches of the fruit department, pears, apples, and plums, each seemed to sustain its former claims to favor fully, but, except the advent of a new variety of pear, which caused some stir among amateurs, we saw nothing unusual.

The pear to which we have reference and which made its first appearance upon the society’s tables on Saturday, was the Flemish Beauty, one of the select list recommended for general cultivation by the National Pomological Society and is certainly one of the handsomest productions of the orchard or fruit garden. To give our readers some idea of its captivating appearance, we may remark that a plate of this variety was sold at the biddings for eight dollars and fifty cents, and that a gentleman of taste, who has spent some years in Europe, recognized these fruits across the room as identical with his recollection of this pear as it appears in some of the best fruit pieces of the French artists, who delight to use it in grouping, on account of its fine colors.

We have thought that we could not close this report more profitably to our pomological readers than by embodying a hint or two gleaned by the fruit committee in the course of an interesting visit to the grounds of W. C. Brooks, Esq., near Oakland, on Saturday afternoon, and which has been kindly placed at our disposal. The first object of interest examined was a most successful experiment at reinstating the vigor of a peach orchard by heading in. This orchard showed great luxuriance and contained some of the largest green fruits which have come under the observation of the committee this season. They were constrained to notice, however, that the cultivation of the orchard had not been thorough and that the fruit was wanting in flavor, which they believe must ever follow as a consequence from neglected cultivation.

A new boat called the Home, built for White river, has just been completed in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that her boiler will not be inspected at Cincinnati, the local inspectors refusing to allow them the quantity of steam they desire to carry. The inspection will be made at Louisville. How is that? Are not the local inspectors of Louisville governed by the same law as those of Cincinnati?

SUDDEN DEATH.—An Irishman named Michael Commerford, a cartman, was driving yesterday evening slowly along Tenth street, when he fell from his seat and the cart-wheel passed over him, fracturing his skull and breaking his jaw-bone into several pieces. A gentleman who saw him fall states that he was either asleep or very much intoxicated. The coroner held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He had no family.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th, makes a comparative statement of the progress of the yellow fever in that city in former years, and comes to the conclusion that the present epidemic may continue on the ascending scale two or three weeks more, when it will progressively descend or decrease.

The Eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is in a quandary for want of funds. A meeting of the board of directors was held last week in Cincinnati, at which the following propositions were submitted:

It proposes to issue to the stockholders only \$3,500,000 of Bonds; one half of which are Income, and in Mortgage Bonds, secured by a third mortgage on the Road for \$1,750,000, and a trust fund of \$5,000, payable monthly to Trustees. The bonds are payable in 20 years, with semi-annual coupons for the rate of interest, which is 7 per cent per annum, and payable in New York.

The other \$1,750,000 is payable in stock at par, in bonds bearing 10 per cent interest per annum, payable in Cincinnati, in 30 years, with interest semi-annually, but the company reserve the right to redeem the same within two years from the date of the bonds.

The first-class bonds are offered to the stockholders only at 6½ per cent, payable in monthly cash instalments, as the company may require them, but the entire amount cannot be demanded until the expiration of six months. Each subscriber for the first class of bonds must take an equal amount of the second class also, surrendering thereto an equal amount of stock at par, receiving bonds therefore at par also, and will be entitled only to such an amount as he has paid in cash for bonds of the first class.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Friday evening, says:

Sales of about \$40,000 worth of flour have been made to a speculator in this market, who has hypothecated the same, realized the funds, and does not find it convenient either to pay the bills, or to show the state of his accounts. It may yet all be explained without involving any charge of criminality.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th instant, CHARLES WHITTINGHAM, formerly of Chester, England, in the 61st year of his age.

In Cincinnati on Sunday morning, Aug. 19th, of congestion of the brain, ROSE CHENOWETH.

John S. Pratt, a constable of Evansville, Ind., was arrested in this city at the Henrie House, on Saturday last, by the sheriff of Vanderburgh county, on charge of collecting money belonging to the county, and departing for parts unknown, with intent to defraud the county out of said collections.—Cin. Gaz.

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ENGINEERS’ ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Union Association of Engineers, which met in Cincinnati last week, adjourned on Saturday evening last, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the second Monday in August, 1856. The Gazette says: their session has been characterized by the best of feeling, and resulted in the transaction of much important business to the Association. A thorough revision of the Constitution and By-Laws has been entertained, and many important changes have been made. The charter of the new Insurance Company, to lie under the guidance and control of this Association, was reported in which this company take precautions against explosions, breakage of machinery, and loss of life, where engineers belonging to their societies are employed. The capital stock is \$300,000; but the books will be opened in the month of October, in St. Louis, on the amount of stock already raised \$100,000.

The parent institution is to be located at St. Louis, with branches at other ports, where local associations are established. Numerous reports were made, all of which have been ordered to be printed in the annual report, including the charter of the insurance company, and the revised constitution and by-laws. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.

President—John Hall, of St. Louis.

Vice President—John Gault, of Louisville.

Secretary—H. H. Garrison, of Nashville.

Treasurer—Richard Goss, of Louisville.

The printed proceedings of the convention will be ready for distribution early next month, and will contain some very interesting facts for engineers.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling, but the late rise at Pittsburg will keep it in a good stage for some time. Last evening there were 6 feet water in the canal.

The Cumberland was falling on Saturday evening with 7 feet water on the shoals.

The star packet Rainbow leaves for Henderson this evening. The R. has splendid accommodations and the very best of officers.

The Highflyer is the packet for St. Louis today. She is a most excellent boat.

The Sultana leaves for New Orleans this evening.

The Grapeshot, a fine steamer-wheeler, leaves for Pittsburg this evening.

A new boat called the Home, built for White river, has just been completed in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that her boiler will not be inspected at Cincinnati, the local inspectors refusing to allow them the quantity of steam they desire to carry. The inspection will be made at Louisville. How is that? Are not the local inspectors of Louisville governed by the same law as those of Cincinnati?

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# EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21, 1855.

**INSECTS VERSUS THE MORMONS.**—It is not often that social problems are solved by insects, but it appears as if this phenomenon is about to happen at the Salt Lake settlement in Utah. The history of the Mormons is the great crowning wonder of this wonderful age. The theocratic government of Brigham Young, regarded in its origin, progress, and present state, its abominable practices under the guise of religious faith, and its monstrous and absurd assumptions of right to the property of all who are not Mormons, stamp the organization with the impress of a bold and reckless audacity. Mormonism is as remarkable for the extravagance of its pretensions as for the fearlessness with which they are put forth and the vigorous activity and zeal with which it gathers from all parts of the earth converts to its creed, who are ready and willing to defend their faith and uphold the power of their prophet. Essaying to plant polygamy in the States among people who felt an abhorrence of it from long-continued custom, established as well by the inducements of right reason as by the teachings of Christianity and the requirements of municipal law, the Mormons were driven from every place where they settled in Missouri and Illinois until at last they sought in the far-off valley of Salt Lake an asylum and a home, remote from the abode of other people. Here they thought, and doubtless said to themselves, we will enjoy ourselves; here we will eat, drink, and be merry; here there are none to make us afraid. The unparalleled rapidity with which the settlement has grown in population and wealth has seemed to indicate that the Mormon leaders were right in their conclusions as to the success that would attend their settlement in Utah; and, while the U. S. Government appeared to be powerless to prevent the influx of a population that was not wanted, the people at large have looked on the migration as the harbinger of coming evil, and with a sullen determination that the American Union shall never be disgraced by the admission into it of a State that tolerates the disgusting practice of polygamy. Mormonism is to us a living stigma, a festering, scald sore, a reproach to our good name, a satire upon the intelligence of the people; and yet our Government cannot reach it by any legitimate or constitutional means.

But it seems as if God, in His Providence, is about to dispose of a subject and a sin that appeared, a short time ago, likely to tower far above the reach of man's power. The offended Majesty of Heaven has visited the Salt Lake sinners with the scourge of countless myriads of grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets, that are devastating the fields and eating up every green thing. The wheat, corn, oats, grass, potatoes, cabbages, and every other plant or herb on which man subsists, are being rapidly destroyed by these insects that appear to come up out of the earth in inconceivable swarms. The destructive insects seem to be one of the established institutions of that desolate, rocky region. Colonel Fremont, who first visited that country, makes mention of them in his reports, and travelers in that country have frequently alluded to them. From time immemorial the native Indians have been accustomed to regard them as a part of their subsistence. They make cakes of grasshoppers and crickets. They drive them into trenches with a hot fire at the bottom, where their wings and legs are burned off, and they are roasted after the fashion of the locusts of Africa. These American insects thus bear the same relation, and serve the same purposes to the wild native tribes, as the locusts of the deserts of Asia and Africa in their respective localities. They are a bar to the cultivation of that soil; they exist where there is no soil for cultivation, and where animal life is limited to insects and reptiles, and they are all eaten from necessity. The Utah grasshopper is the African locust of a smaller size, and the Digger Indian is but a lower type of the desert Arab.

The valley of the Salt Lake is in the main a desert, interspersed with a number of small oases. The U. S. engineers, who surveyed and examined it, report that there are but four hundred square miles of arable land in the basin, and that it lies scattered in separate tracts. This land, to be cultivated, has to be irrigated by artificial means, which will always render production expensive because of the labor required to divert the streams from their natural channels. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity and the life of the State, and, notwithstanding the industry and energy of the Mormons, deficiency of food must be the inevitable result of a persistence in their migration to and remaining in Salt Lake valley. The number of people now at this settlement cannot be less than sixty thousand, and they are about equidistant, one thousand miles, from the settlements East and West of them. To transport from these remote points the supplies of food needed by the Mormons for the coming year, should their crops be destroyed, will be an impossibility. It will be much more feasible for the Mormons to go to the food, than to bring the food to them; and we presume that this will be the course pursued in the event of a famine at Salt Lake. Those who once leave there in quest of food will probably never return, as the same disaster will always be liable to be repeated. In this way, the year 1855 may become remarkable for the exodus of the Mormons from the country they have regarded as their Land of Promise, and their Seat of Empire. Should this happen, it will be cause for rejoicing; and the famine, instead of being a calamity, will really prove a blessing. It will scatter the Saints and disperse their people, who will have to fuse into the general mass of society and thus become lost and extinguished as a sect in the general mass of Christian associations, or perhaps a portion of them may mi-

grate to some far-off island in the ocean, where, in a more genial climate, and undisturbed by troublesome neighbors, they may build up a new empire.

**PRESERVING FRUIT.**—A number of persons who have been putting up fruit in "air-tight cans" have stated to us that they are loosing large quantities of it by fermentation, and inquire of us the cause of the difficulty. This we cannot easily explain without first seeing the cans. The cause may be in the imperfect manner of scalding and putting up the fruit, or it may arise from the defective form in which the cans are made.

If the cans are properly constructed, it only remains to scald the fruit sufficiently, and to fill the cans so near the top as to leave the least possible amount of air in them, taking care that the moisture does not rise into the channel formed for the sealing material, and to close the cans while scalding hot. To do this, as we before stated, the most expeditious and sure method is to first scald the fruit in a kettle, fill the cans, and set them into a vessel of boiling water, there to remain until the sealing is completed.

There are many of the cans now made, particularly those with tin caps, in which we think it will be difficult to preserve fruit. If the cans are filled as we have directed, when the contents cool nearly a perfect vacuum will be formed, causing an atmospheric pressure of nearly fifteen pounds to every inch of the external surface. We think that on investigation the cause of the fruit spoiling will be found in the improper manner of making and closing the mouth of these cans, which are not calculated to resist the pressure. Practice, however, is essential to success with any of the cans, but many of those made to be secured by wax alone will, we think, fail to answer the purpose intended.

Spratt's patent cans are decidedly the safest, having a strong screw cap, under which is an India rubber cap, and around the whole a channel for sealing with wax. Those who used them last year were perfectly successful.

**Baron Solomon de Rothschild is dead.**

**INSURRECTION AT FORT RILEY.—FOUR MEN KILLED.**—In the late reports from Fort Riley, giving accounts of the ravages of cholera there, we have observed hints that an outbreak had taken place among the laborers, and that they had attacked the buildings to supply themselves with arms. The affair is made clear now. A letter from Kansas, dated the 14th, to the St. Louis Republican, says:

An express has just come in from Fort Riley, bringing the startling intelligence that the hands who were employed at work there had rebelled against the command, and broken into the arsenals and storehouses and supplied themselves with arms, ammunition, provisions, and money, and had started off for the States, in a force of three or four hundred men. The officers of the Fort dispatched the few soldiers who were spared from the ravages of the cholera, in pursuit of them; but they, poor fellows, soon returned with three of their comrades dead, and a fourth mortally wounded, and stated that when they came upon the insurgents they were fired on, pursued, and threatened with instant death, and that it was solely providential that any of them escaped; that the insurgents were thoroughly armed with muskets and pistols, and declared it to be their intention to die rather than be taken; and that they were coming toward this point, probably to embark on steamboats for St. Louis. The express telegraphed the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks to be on the look out for them.

It is said that during the prevalence of the cholera at Fort Riley, the physician deserted his post—only temporarily, as is explained—and that the workmen desired to leave too, as many were dying, and demanded their pay. The commanding officer refused to pay them, as they had contracted to work for a certain number of months at so much a month, and had only worked half the time. They were willing to take less than the amount due them if he would only settle with them then. He still refused, whereupon they became desperate and revengeful, and took by force more than they wanted

**LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.**—The screw steamship Marlborough, 131 guns, the largest English line-of-battle ship, was launched on the 31st ult. at Portsmouth. She is intended to carry the following formidable armament:

No. of Guns.	Calibre.	Weight.	Length.
—10	8 inch	65 cwt.	9 feet.
—20	32 pr.	45 cwt.	9 feet 6 in.
—30	32 pr.	56 cwt.	9 feet 6 in.
—6	8-inch	65 cwt.	9 feet.
—38	35 pr.	42 cwt.	8 feet.
Quarterdeck .....	32 pr.	25 cwt.	6 feet.
Forecastle .....	1	65 pr.	95 cwt.
Total.....	131		10 ft. pivot

The London Times thus describes the launch:

Mr. Abethell gave the order to the artificers below to knock away the blocks, which occupied an ominously long time; at length, at 25 minutes past 12, she moved, a general salvo from the lungs of the countless thousands proclaimed the fact, and never did ship appear likely to take the water more satisfactorily, until she got two-thirds out of the shed, when, to the astonishment of everybody, she slowly brought up, as if checked by some mighty influence, and remained immovable on the ways, the bows remaining under the shed and the after body in the harbor! So unlooked-for a casualty took every one by surprise, while the enthusiasm which greeted her start from the slip subsided into silence; meanwhile the ship hung fast, and there we were obliged to leave her. At the midnight tide she was, by the united exertions of about two thousand men, got off and safely secured in the harbor.

The following are the details of her dimensions:

Length between the perpendiculars 245 feet 6 inches; length of keel for tonnage 206 feet 37 inches; breadth extreme 61 feet 2½ inches; breadth for tonnage 60 feet 4½ inches; breadth moulded 59 feet 6½ inches; depth of hold 25 feet 10 inches; burden in tons 4,000 36.94; load draught of water forward 25 feet; load draught of water aft 26 feet; height of taffrail above load-water line 39 feet 10 inches; height of main truck 213 feet 4 inches.

**Dead Weight.**—Weight of mainmast 23 tons; weight of mainyard 6 tons; length of mainyard 111 feet; anchors 23 tons; rigging 93 tons; sails (square feet 38,974) 15 tons; guns and carriages 369 tons; shot 170 tons; powder 64 tons; machinery, consisting of two direct acting engines, six boilers, and machinery, 600 tons; weight of water in boilers 100 tons; power of engines and boilers 800 horses.

Mayors Office, Aug. 21 b&jl

We call public attention to the advertisement of the chief engineer of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which appears in another column. We are pleased to learn that the board of directors have determined to put under contract that part of the road which lies between Bowling Green and Nashville, and that the county bonds in their possession will be more than sufficient to pay for the work. That part of the road lying between this city and Lebanon is now in the course of construction, and will be completed without delay. We learn that nearly all the work which, under the Morton, Seymour, & Co. contract was executed abroad, is now done in this city, and the money collected from the citizens in taxes is distributed to the manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers for work. The following notice appeared in the New York Enquirer of the 16th:

The following letter from a New York banker, now traveling in the West, will confirm the views urged by us as to the increasing importance of Kentucky railroads:

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

In your paper of the 9th inst. you made some timely suggestions with respect to the State of Kentucky, adopting a liberal policy in regard to her railroads, with a view to secure a connection between Tennessee and Mississippi and the North and East. I am happy to inform you that the spirit of enterprise in this section of country is wide awake on that point. The Louisville and Nashville railroad is in a state of healthy and rapid progress. It is in the hands of sound capitalists and good economists. South, west, and southeast of Nashville there will soon be a railroad system, with that city for its center, which will give speedy connection with Louisville. The great road from Memphis will meet the Louisville and Nashville road at Bowling Green, about half way between the two places; and Louisville must inevitably become for the South and West what Cincinnati is for the North and East—a grand railroad terminus. Immediately opposite Louisville on the Ohio river, is Jeffersontown, which communicates with Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and thence by many diverging routes, with the great lakes, &c. Louisville already stretches her hand toward Virginia by Lexington and Big Sandy, and she will not sleep till she has made herself the centre of an immense business and a vast population. I may add that the county bonds of the State of Kentucky are, and will be, as sound as any State bonds, and the only reason why they have not sold better is, that the market has been flooded with bad securities, with which they should never be brought into competition. Let New York capitalists cease to countenance the latter, and the former will soon take their stand among the best investments of the country.

W.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11.

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent dated La Rochelle, France, the 30th ult.:

You will remark what has never occurred herebefore—the absence of all American vessels from this port for the last six months. The last vessel that stopped here left in December last. The only ship that has been in this vicinity since the 1st of January was the Trenton, of Mobile, bringing lumber, and, in consequence of the utter stagnation of the brandy trade with the United States at this moment, she was obliged to leave in ballast. This may be accounted for, as I have already stated to you in a former communication, by the failure of the grape crops for the last two years, the consequent high price of brandy, and, lastly, the tempestuous movements in the United States. These movements have created quite a panic here among the brandy dealers. Without two successively good crops it is believed that the trade will not revive.

A letter from Constantinople of July 19 says:

"The Sultan has ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made, as presents for Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, and saddles, all embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, and Prince Albert. The value of these presents will be about 2,000,000."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The report of the Secretary of War on the several Pacific railroad explorations gives preference to the route on the 3d parallel, as the "most practical and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean." This is also the public judgment, as formed from all the facts which have been placed before the country. The details of the examination of this route, by Lieut. Williamson and Lieut. Parke, form an important and interesting document. It consists of an explanatory report and of maps, profiles, and tables. Supposing the route to be adopted, the place of the termination of the road on the Pacific is to be fixed—either at San Diego, San Pedro, or San Francisco. The nearest port, San Pedro, does not offer a good harbor. There are but two good harbors on the California coast, to-w-t: San Diego and San Francisco. Supposing the termini of the road to be Fulton and San Pedro, its length will be 1,618 miles, and its estimated cost is \$68,970,000. From Fulton to San Francisco the distance is 2,039 miles. The state of the ascents and descents is 42,008 feet, which is equivalent to 795 miles, and the equated length of the road is 2,834 miles. The estimated cost is \$93,120,000 for a single track, and without equipments. The sum is quite within the limits of State and Federal means united. The estimate of repairs and preservation of the road is not given us, but it would, no doubt, for years to come, greatly exceed the receipts of the road from private travel and freight. But the road might pay in another way. It may be of incalculable value in time of war and civil commotion, and may be an important bond of union between the Pacific and Atlantic States of the Union. This question will not fail to be well considered in the next Congress.

ION.

**Cholera.**—There have been several cases of cholera in our town during the last week, and two deaths, both aged negro women, one at the residence of Mr. E. Passmore, and the other belonging to Rev. A. W. LaRue. Several other cases have been successfully treated, and we hear of no new cases. Mrs. Creagh, who was reported dead yesterday, is doing well, and, notwithstanding her feeble constitution, will no doubt recover. The disease here is merely sporadic, and has created but little alarm.

Harrodsburg Ploughboy.

**Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.**—A notice received from the President of this road, I am authorized to notify the voters and tax payers of Louisville, that the election for an endorsement of the company's bonds has been indefinitely postponed.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Mayors Office, Aug. 21 b&jl

## FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. E. FIELD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Monday, the 22d of September, 1855. A thorough course of instruction in English, with Latin, French, and Drawing, will be pursued in the School. Rooms on Chestnut, between First and Second streets. 221 b&jb

**LOST—\$5 REWARD.**—A HAIR NECKLACE, braided in bead shape, and gold chain, was lost, on Fourth street, near Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets on Friday evening last. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at this office. 220 b&jb

**Removal.**—I have removed my stock of fine FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS to No. 437 Market st., between Fourth and Fifth streets, near Market. I will sell them every variety of French Millinery Goods as low as can be bought at any other house in the city. 220 b&jb

N. CERF.

The Louisville Female College.

THIS institution will commence its fifth session on Monday, September 3, 1855.

Occupying a fine building, situated in a quiet retired part of the city of Louisville (Seventh street, near Broadway), it enjoys all the advantages of a country location without its disadvantages.

It is a Young Ladies' Boarding-School, a regularly chartered College, with juvenile and preparatory department, has an able Faculty, and a course of study comprising all the essentials of an accomplished education, and is conducted upon the most approved plan, and at very moderate charges.

Has a cabinet of Mineral specimens, and other museum of Illustrating the Sciences, together with regular courses of Lectures, young ladies enjoy rare opportunities of attaining a thorough, useful, and accomplished education. It is a school for French, German, and English. It is open to Baptists, for Unitarians, and for any other religious denomination, where all meet upon a common platform and all enjoy equal rights and privileges.

Day scholars admitted. See catalogue or address.

215 b&jb Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., Pres't.

Godey for September.

EXCELSIOR.

GODEY'S Lady's Book for September received and for sale

221 b&jb F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

New and Superb Rich Fancy Dry Goods, Embroideries, &c.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS.

BENT & DUVAL, 537 Main street,

RECEIVED THIS MORNING IN RECEIPT OF SEVERAL CASES OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF:

ALL KINDS OF LINEN:

Plaid Merinoes and Cashmeres;

Mourning Ginghams;

Do. Men's Hand and striped Silks;

Do. striped Moiré Antiques;

Black Silks of all grades.

Embossed Cambric Collars and Sleeves;

Do. Swiss do do do;

Do. Lace do do do;

Hankiekers of all qualities and styles;

Morning Collars of every description, &c.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our receipts of fine Dry Goods, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

BENT & DUVAL, Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

New Carpets—First Arrival for fall sales

OF 1855

RECEIVED AT THE CARPET Warehouse.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S

GENUINE

**Cod Liver Oil,**

FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.

THE late sum of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being dissolved by the death of W. L. Rushton (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), THEIR GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL will be prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARKE & CO., surviving partners and sole successors. It was Mr. CLARK who went to Newfoundland to superintend the preparation of the oil, and he never went from the U. S. for that purpose, and as he will continue his supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant our OIL PURE and GENUINE. As success in its use depends upon its purity, it is particularly to see that the signature of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & CO., or RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., is on the cork of each bottle. Hundreds of persons who had been using the Oil of other makers without success have been restored to health by the PURE OIL OF OUR MANUFACTURE. Be particular in ordering to specify HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO. as well as RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., and since Mr. Rushton's death there has been a Rushton's Oil prepared which is not in any way connected with Rushton, Clark, & Co., the only representatives of that firm being Sold by Wilder & Brother, Wilson, Starbuck & Son, J. R. Montgomery & A. C. Bell, Talbot, & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes, E. Morris, and by druggists generally.

Feb 16 dbt jsm & wjk beowm6

30 Pianos for Rent.

I have in my care 30 fine Pianos, which I will let for very low rent for cash, at my old room, No. 107½ Broad street, up stairs.

N. C. MORSE.

**Great Bargains!**

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**SAMUEL P. SECOR**

Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he will sell for very low cash.

Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having his work manufactured under his own superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of workmanship.

Ranking the public for past favors, beseech their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their sake and comfort.

He begs to apprise, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-witting Boot or Garter an indispensable article of all within the circle of the *Bon Marché* that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being suited.

Gentlemen—Suits of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.

Remember the number—425—south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Jill jkb

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.**

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have now a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and sold to special order.

English and Swiss Chronometers.

English cases, to change to different styles;

Watches with locks in back for miniature;

Do to wind and set without use of key;

Ladies' Watches, a fine variety enameled and others;

Silver Hunting and open face, heavy case;

And a variety of gold and silver, a variety of—

West, Green, and Chatelain Chains;

Seals, Keys, and Charms.

Special attention given to Watch repairing.

ap 30 djk & wjk W. M. KENDRICK.

Copartnership.

F. B. GREEN and WM. E. ROBBINS have this day

entered into a copartnership, under the style of GREEN & RICHARDS, for the purpose of carrying on the TIN, SHEET IRON, and ROOFING business, at the old stand of Green & Stealey, on Market street, between First and Second, where they would be pleased to see the old customers of the late firm and to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

July 10, 1852—d43jmb

**A NEW DRINK.**

**Sarsaparilla Beer,**

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE FROM ITS MEDICINAL AND HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES.

THE above article may be found at all the saloons or estab-

lished by the quantity at our wholesale house, Main street, between First and Second, at the corner of Main and Market, just 1 block from BAKER & MELVIN, Manufacturers.

JOSEPH ROBB.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the trade up town, where they will find Mr. Jack Downing, who has recently removed to this office, and Mr. W. H. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep on hand good Pittsburg Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less than the best coal, and is equally good.

ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

R. S. Ringgold,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN Perfumery and Fancy Goods, 57 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Physicians may depend on having their prescriptions compounded with accuracy and dispatch at all hours, as I give my particular attention to this branch of my business.

All kinds of Family Medicines of the purest quality always on hand.

Years' Powders of every manufacture, any which I know to be good and better can always be obtained.

Country physicians can obtain the patent Drugs and Chemists at the shortest notice, and all orders will be filled as well filled as if personally made, as I only keep one kind, such as I use in compounding prescriptions made by city Physicians. Country practitioners will do well to give me a trial.

Remember the place—57 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, near the Post-office.

R. S. RINGGOLD.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lower cash prices... Once on Third street, westside, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

JOSEPH ROBB.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern burying ground. For terms, inquire at this office.

alb jkb

**CHEAP EASTERN PIANOS.**

We propose to keep the number of pianos to be sold at an auction sale on the 9th day of May, and thereby save commissions, we will offer the remainder of our Eastern stock of pianos at prices less than the original wholesale factory price.

Every instrument will be sold at a price below the cost of getting cheap instruments. The pianos are from the factories of Bacon & Raven and J. & J. C. Fischer, New York, and L. Gilbert, Chickering & Sons, and W. & J. Webb, Boston.

WEBB, PETERS, & CO.

109 Fourth street.

202 jkb

**BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS of every variety and at very low prices.**

all jkb POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**WE ADVISE THOSE WISHING TO WEAR THE MOST elegant Hat of the season to have their orders with us.**

all jkb POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**RAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE and Surgery, part III, for sale by**

all jkb A. HAGAN & BRO., Thirteenth.

**H. Ferguson & Son,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY FLOOR, corner Fifth and Market streets.

alb jkb

**EKA FLOUR.**

800 bbls extra Indiana Mills Family Flour;

50 bbls do Kentucky do do;

Just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

PONIE BRANDY—We have the finest article of pure Ponie Brandy ever imported, put up expressly for medicinal purposes. To be sold by the bottle or draught at WALKER'S EXCHANGE, alib jkb WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

**SUPERFINE FLOUR—200 bbls superfine Indiana Mills**

Flour just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

GENUINE CLARET—50 cases Claret Wine, of different brands and qualities, which we are closing out at a small advance upon cost. For sale by the case or bottle, alib jkb WALKER & COMMERFORD Third st.

**FALL TRADE.**

COMPTON MERCHANTS and dealers general, in HATS, CAPS, and FUNS

are reminded, in anticipation of a large fall trade, we are now manufacturing and stowing away in our warehouses the largest stock and the greatest variety of goods in our line that have ever been presented to public view. Our discriminating and well-ascertained taste led us to sell them as low as not a little lower than the same can be obtained in any Eastern city.

sjk HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

**NEW HATS AT REDUCED PRICES.**—We have still a very good assortment of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats on hand, which we wish to close out at very reduced prices at wholesale or retail. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

**RICH ORGANIES AND LAWNS AT COST.**—The remaining stock on hand will be sold at Eastern cost.

Miller & Tabb.

**EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.**—We have a beautiful assortment of entirely new styles, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. sjk & D HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

**BONNET MUSKETO NETTING** of the best quality, 12x4 wide, received this morning and for sale by MILLER & TABB, Corner Fourth and Market sts.

**Great Bargains in Fancy Silks.**—MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, are now offering the remaining stock of fancy Silks, regardless of cost in order to close them out. Great bargains may be had. sjk & D MILLER & TABB.

**RISI LINENS** of Richardson's, Dunbar, Dickson, & Co., & all other good brands, just received and for sale by MILLER & TABB.

**Braithwaite's Retrospect for July.**—It is medical me a great advantage offered by the Retrospect in embodying in a confined space all the cream of Medical periodicals, sparing them the labor of reading voluminous articles with the loss of time and anxiety, a matter, which must be perused in order to reach what is really valuable, and supplying them with a key by aid of which they may find precisely what they require in any of the scattered publications of the day. The families and private individuals who are interested in the Retrospect will find it a valuable addition to their library, and a great convenience to all reader, since, although purely in the highest degree scientific, its contents are yet presented in a style so simple and unaffected that they are comprehensible to any ordinary intellect. A large supply received and for sale by S. RINGOLD, Special Agent for Publisher.

[Courier copy.]  
ALL KINDS OF TOOLS FOR RAILROAD BUILDING on hand and for sale by A. MCBRIDE, 69 Third st.

**SOFT HATS.**—The new style Soft Hat we have lately introduced gives more satisfaction and is in greater demand than any other style in the city.

sjk & D POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**SUMMER GOODS AT COST.**—We are selling all descriptions of Summer Hats at cost.

sjk & D POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**THE FALL TRADE.**—We are manufacturing, and will have on hand for our fall trade, the best stock of HATS, CAPS, and FUN Goods ever offered for sale in this city, and greatly superior in quality and cost, and at lower prices to those prompt men who the same can be bought of other houses.

sjk & D POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

455 Main st.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS—100 just received and for sale by A. MCBRIDE, 69 Third st.

**NEW GOODS RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS.**

Our First Arrival, For immediate and early Fall sales.

BENT & DUVALL, Main street.

WE this morning received one case fine Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of—

Ornandy Robes; Ornandy Muslins; Black Mits; Twilled Dimity; Black Mts, new style; New style Goods for Traveling Dresses; Black Marquise; black Berlage de Laine; Lavender Crepe; colored Belting; Prints, &c.

All of which we offer at the lowest prices and one price only.

BENT & DUVALL, 637 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**More New Books.**

WALKNA, or Adventures on the Musket Shore, by Samuel W. Bard. Price \$1.25.

The Heiress of Haughton, or the Mother's Secret, by the author of Emily Wyndham, Aubrey, Castle Avon, etc. Price 35c.

Also, all the Magazines for August and Frank Leslie's Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions for August.

Received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**Braithwaite's Retrospect.**

RAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Part 31, come to hand and is for sale by F. A. CRUMP.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL—August No. 1 received by S. RINGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

**THE GREAT FASHION BOOK.**

Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions

Published on the 1st day of every month—25 cents, or \$3 per annum—containing all the latest styles of Caps, Bonnets, Hair Dresses, Hair Dressing Trimmings, Roads, Ribbons, &c. for Ladies; also the latest styles of Evening Dresses, Mourning Dresses, Misses' Costumes, Boys' Costumes, Girls' splendid Patterns for Needle Work, Crochet, &c., all splendidly illustrated by nearly 100 engravings, &c. All the latest fashions, &c., also in size paper patterns for a Child or other garment in the name of Frank Leslie.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. RINGOLD.

**Knickerbocker for August**

RECEIVED and for sale by R. J. 31 jkb A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st.

**Physical Geography of the Sea,**

By M. F. MACY, LL. D., Lient. U. S. N.

CONTENTS: The Gulf Stream; Influence of the Gulf Stream upon Climate; The Atmosphere; Red Fog and Sea Dust; On a Probable Relation between Magnetism and Circulation of the Atmosphere; Currents of the Sea; The Open Sea in the Arctic Ocean; The Salt of the Sea; The Magnetic Terrestrial Ring; On the Geological Agency of the Winds; The Depth of the Ocean; The Basin of the Atlantic; The Wind; The Climate of the Ocean; Description of the Sea.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

**LIEUT. MAURY AND THE FARMERS.**—We believe it is generally admitted that the discoveries and labors of Lieut. Maury, in discovering the laws which govern the winds and currents of the ocean, are now of greater importance to the commercial world than the discoveries of any other individual within the present century. Lieut. M. now proposes to render a service to the farmers, with their aid and co-operation, which ultimately can hardly prove second to that which he has secured to the mariner.

We hope, that, when the proper time arrives, there will not be a county in the whole Union where one individual cannot be found to extend his aid in an enterprise of such vast importance and magnitude.

When the blank tables are prepared, the labor of recording the necessary observations will be but a small matter.

We know of a great number of persons in various parts of the country who are engaged in recording the daily observations referred to in the concluding paragraph of Lieut. M.'s letter. Among these is the worthy President of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, who for many years has forwarded his monthly record to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

The following correspondence will show the plan proposed:

### METEOROLOGY FOR THE FARMERS.

BY LIEUT. MAURY, U. S. N.

OBSEVATORY, Washington, June 18, '55.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged to you for your favor of the 9th inst. You are right; I did not intend to confine the appeal to the farmers to any "pent-up Utica." I intended to make it as broad as the land.

You ask for the plan of co-operation. It is very simple, and calls on the farmers for little more than good will.

I first want authority to take the preliminary steps, and to confer with other meteorologists and men of science at home and abroad, with the view of establishing a uniform system of meteorological observations for the land, as we have done for the sea.

If any officer of the Government were authorized to say to the farmers, as I have to the sailors—here is the form of a meteorological journal; it shows you the observations that are wanted, the hours at which they are to be made; tells what instruments are required, and how they are to be used; take it, furnish the Government with the observations, and in return the Government will discuss them, and give you a copy of the results, when published—he would have at once and without cost a volunteer corps of observers that would furnish him with all the data requisite for a complete study of both agricultural and sanitary meteorology.

Such an offer to the sailors has enlisted a corps of observers for the sea, by whose cooperation results the most important and valuable, and as unexpected as valuable, have been obtained.

Could not at least one farmer be found on the average for every county in every State that would gladly undertake the observations? I don't think there would be any difficulty on that score. Sailors have been found to do as much or every part of the sea—on the average, ten observers for a State would be sufficient.

Now if we could get the English Government, and the French Government, and the Russian Government, and the other Christian States both of the Old World and the New to do the same as their farmers, we shall have the whole surface of our planet covered with meteorological observers acting in concert, and eliciting from nature, under all varieties of climate and circumstance, answers to the same questions, and that too at no other expense than what each Government should choose to incur for the discussion and publication of the observations that are made by its own citizens or subjects.

What is wanted in a system of observations like this is uniformity. Hence co-operation—an agreement to observe the same things at the same times—is essential to anything like success. We want not only corresponding observations as to the time, but we want them made with instruments that are alike, or that can be compared; and then we may expect to find out something certain and valuable concerning the movements of this grand and beautiful machine called the atmosphere.

Suppose a pretentious fly should place itself upon a steam engine, and from its own little narrow contracted field of observation attempt to expound the structure of the entire machine. If it had the intelligence both to observe and to reason it would not find itself more bewildered than any one does and must who, from an isolated series of meteorological observations, attempts to learn the laws which govern the atmosphere—and those of Prof. Espy and others.

It is hardly necessary to add that the plan now proposed is not calculated to interfere with any of these; on the contrary, it is in furtherance of them all, and differs from them only in being universal, and in establishing co-operation and concert between the observers at sea and those on land.

Some years ago I commenced such a system for the sea as I am now advocating—and as I now both see and feel the necessity of—for the land. After we had been at work a little while and begun to gather in a harvest of useful results by discovering new truths and facts, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to employ three small vessels of the Navy, to assist me in perfecting these discoveries, and pushing forward investigations.

Now you would have said, what two things can be more remote than maps to show which way the winds blow, and a sub-marine telegraph across the Atlantic. Yet it seems that they are closely connected, for researches undertaken for the one are found to bear directly upon the other. Among the early fruits gathered by pushing our discoveries, even with the slender means afforded by Congress—for the Secretary was authorized to let me have these three small vessels only in case they should cost nothing—there is a promise of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic.

We are told by the public prints that a company has been formed for the purpose, the money raised, contracts made, and the cable that is to hold the wires and span the ocean commenced to be made. I have a piece of it now on the table before me.

One of the results of getting the wires across will be to place the farmers with their provision markets and produce exactly half the distance in time—and time now seems to be the only true measure of distance from Europe, that they now are. Let us illustrate the value in one respect only of this telegraph to the farmers; a demand springs up in England for breadstuffs for instance. The news must now wait for the steamer to sail before it is ready to come, and by the time she reaches our shores, and the produce can be sent forward, the chief granaries of Europe have been ransacked, and the Ameri-

can dealer finds himself too late in the market. But when that telegraphic plateau, which we have discovered in the Atlantic, shall be threaded with the magnetic cable, the intelligence will be known in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans as soon as it is in Liverpool. Straightway the produce is put in motion, and, instead of coming in "the day after the fair," as is now too often the case, it will arrive with the young of the flood that comes rolling in from the East to meet the demand. By this achievement, or by the achievements which these investigations at sea have already accomplished in the shortening of voyages and saving of time, who have been the greater gainers, the farmers or the merchants?

Storms on land have a beginning and an end; that is, they commence at one place, and frequently, after several days' travel, end at some other; at least so it is held. What would it be worth to the farmer, or the merchant, or to anybody, if he could know with something like certainty the kind of weather he might always expect one, two, three, or more days ahead?

I think it not at all unlikely that such, to some extent at least, would be among the first fruits of this system of observations that I am proposing.

Certain of the observers, scattered over all parts of the country, would probably be required to make daily reports to the central office in Washington as to the weather, each for his own station—say at 9 A. M. This would soon enable us to determine the laws of progress as well as the march of the various states of weather, such as gales, rains, snow-storms, and the like; so that, by knowing in what part of the country a storm had arisen, we should—learning through the telegraph the direction it might take—be enabled to calculate its rate of travel, and predict within a few hours the time it would arrive at different places on its line of march; and, knowing these, the telegraphic agency which the newspaper press of the country has established here, would, without more ado or further cost, make the announcement the next morning in all the papers of the land.

I allude to this as an exemplification only of some of the first fruits of the plan. I do not suppose that we should be able to telegraph in advance of every shower of rain, but without doubt the march of the rains that are general can be determined in time to give the people, in some portions of the country at least, warning of their approach.

Such an office as will be required here in Washington to carry out the details of this plan is already in existence. It was established by Mr. Calhoun when he was Secretary of War, and it is under the control of the Surgeon-General of the Army. There the meteorological observations that are made at our military posts are discussed and published; and one of the most valuable and interesting reports concerning the meteorology and climates of the country that has ever appeared is now in course of publication there. Or such an office might be made a branch of the "Agricultural division of the Patent Office."

In either case the nucleus for it is already in existence; and the only expense necessary would be on account of the addition to the force of the office that would be required to discuss the observations after they are made.

Hence, you will perceive that what I want is, that the farmers and printers, and all who are interested in the weather, should not only give me their good will, but that they should use their influence in helping to bring about such a system of meteorological cooperation for the land as we have already established for the sea.

I make the appeal to the farming interest especially, because that is the great interest to be subserved by the scheme; and if the farmers do not really care enough about it to use their influence with their representatives in Congress to procure the very trifling appropriation that is required to get it under way, I do not see why I should give myself any further trouble in the matter.

Will you not bring the subject in some tangible shape before the agricultural societies of the country? A simple memorial from them to Congress would not fail to procure all the legislative aid necessary.

Some of the leading scientific men of Europe are ready to join us in such a plan; and with authority to confer with them officially as to details, I have no doubt that most of the governments of the world would undertake, each for itself and within its own territories, a corresponding series of observations, so that we should then be able to study the movements of this great atmospheric machinery of our planet as a whole, and not as hitherto in isolated detached parts. Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY, Lt. U. S. N.  
Messrs. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,  
Editors of the American Farmer, Baltimore.

N. B. Series of observations more or less extensive have been undertaken in various parts of the country, and for objects more or less general and useful. Among them may be mentioned those of the Smithsonian Institution, under the direction of Prof. Henry, the immediate object of which is an investigation of the law of storms. Several of the States and many individuals are co-operating with him; also those of Louisiana by Dr. Barton, concerning sanitary laws—and those of Prof. Espy and others.

It is hardly necessary to add that the plan now proposed is not calculated to interfere with any of these; on the contrary, it is in furtherance of them all, and differs from them only in being universal, and in establishing co-operation and concert between the observers at sea and those on land.

WICH is the Right or the Left. Price \$1.25.  
The English Orphans, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky. 75c.  
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STRAW AND LEGHORN HATS of every description, for men and boys, are to be had very low for cash by HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

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Having just received, in addition to my usual large and well selected stock of Piano Fortes, several very elegant Instruments, I respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine them.

Having succeeded in making arrangements with Messrs. Nunns & Clark for a supply of Grand Pianos, one of which is now in store. This Instrument has been pronounced by the best judges equal to Errard's of Paris, and the finest Piano Forte to be had in this city—combining the most tastefully finished case with the most exquisite tone—full, clear, and brilliant.

I have also the elegant Serpentine Louis XIV Piano Forte, built from the same factory; their tone cannot be exceeded by any square Piano in the country.

Two elegant Square Pianos, built in fine buildings, to these instruments have become very popular in the eastern cities.

Twelve elegant Centre Pianos, 7 octaves, carved and plain.

Fifteen 6x, 6x, 6x, 6x octave Piano Fortes of all style and price.

My assortment of Piano Fortes and Melodeons is the largest in this city and best in the western country, containing instruments from all the best factories in the country, including Nunns & Clark, Peters, Cragg, & Co., A. H. Gale & Co., A. & J. Keeler, and others.

A full guarantee given with any instrument sold. Purchasers may rely upon my prides being the very lowest factory prices.

D. P. FAULDS,  
Importer of Musical Goods and Dealer in Piano Fortes,  
53 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky

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Fresh Arrival—Ivory Handled Cutlery.

We have just received this morning by express, a new set of Ivory Handled Cutlery, from the factory of J. Russell & Co.

This Cutlery is said to be the